

Unemployment Rates by State, July 1988



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	July	
	1988	1987
1. Boston, MA	3.9	2.5
2. Columbus, OH	4.3	5.3
3. Salt Lake City, UT	4.8	5.9
4. New York, NY	4.9	6.0
5. District of Columbia	5.1	5.9
6. San Francisco, CA	5.1	4.9
7. Milwaukee, WI	5.4	6.7
8. Pittsburgh, PA	5.8	6.4
9. Cincinnati, OH	5.9	7.2
10. Philadelphia, PA	6.0	6.3
11. Dallas, TX	6.1	7.7
12. Los Angeles, CA	6.3	7.4
13. Miami, FL	6.5	7.8
14. Dayton, OH	6.8	8.2
15. Houston, TX	6.8	10.0
16. Buffalo, NY	6.9	6.9
17. Baltimore, MD	6.9	6.8
18. Chicago, IL	7.1	8.2
19. Cleveland, OH	7.3	9.1
20. Atlanta, GA	7.7	7.6
21. Birmingham, AL	8.0	9.4
22. St. Louis, MO	8.6	9.8
23. Newark, NJ	8.7	9.5
24. New Orleans, LA	9.5	10.7
25. Gary, IN	9.6	14.3
26. Detroit, MI	12.7	14.4

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates

Unemployment Insurance Activities August 1988

August 1988 claims for unemployment compensation benefits totalled 3,120—slightly over 10 percent below last month and nearly 8 percent above August of last year. The drop from July was expected, as July was (and usually is each year) seasonally high. This high point is because of the filing surge associated with the quarterly change-of-base period for determining monetary eligibility. The phenomenon (an unusual drop) usually occurs in initial claims from the first to the second month in each quarter. The most pronounced change this year was in the first quarter.

The number of idle weeks compensated came to 37,830 in August, and represented a 24 percent increase from last month. A significant increase in compensated weeks was also expected because of the surge of initial claims filed in the previous month. The compensated workload in August (40,035) was second only to March of this year. The \$7.0 million gross outlay for benefits in August mirrored the directional trend of the idle weeks compensated—second only to March, and in this case by less than one thousand dollars. The rise in the average weekly benefit amount from \$181 in March to \$186 in August caused the August outlay to be virtually the same as in March—particularly when the weeks compensated dropped approximately 2.4 percent. The peak month for the average weekly benefit amount occurred in July—at \$188.

The outlay for compensation January-August, 1988 is \$50.2 million. At the same period last year, the gross benefits totalled \$52.6 million.

Weeks compensated through August 1988 totalled 274,000 compared to 302,100 last year (a 9 percent decline)—accounting principally for the drop in outlay.



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Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

**TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)**

(Call 639-1661)

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
August 1988**

	% Change From				
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1987
State UI Program ^{a/}					
Initial Claims Taken	2,957	3,309	2,735	-10.6	+8.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,145	30,208	34,635	+23.0	+7.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,164	28,194	32,635	+24.7	+7.7
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,471,039	\$5,241,693	\$5,671,730	+23.5	+14.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$184.02	\$185.92	\$173.79	-1.0	+5.9
Number of First Payments	1,875	1,729	1,533	+8.4	+22.3
Number of Final Payments	905	761	900	+18.9	+0.6
Total Beneficiaries	8,960	8,448	9,168	+6.1	-2.3
Federal Program ^{b/}					
Initial Claims Taken	126	119	112	+5.9	+12.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,379	1,942	2,307	+22.5	+3.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,239	1,836	2,203	+21.9	+1.6
Total Benefits Paid	\$474,808	\$390,964	\$432,719	+21.4	+9.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$212.06	\$212.94	\$196.42	-0.4	+8.0
Number of First Payments	107	115	90	-7.0	+18.9
Number of Final Payments	57	48	87	+18.8	-34.5
Total Beneficiaries	570	534	617	+6.7	-7.6
Ex-Servicemen Program ^{c/}					
Initial Claims Taken	33	41	40	-19.5	-17.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	510	469	455	+8.7	+12.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	429	383	388	+12.0	+10.6
Total Benefits Paid	\$83,652	\$74,141	\$70,962	+12.8	+17.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$194.99	\$193.58	\$182.89	+0.7	+6.6
Number of First Payments	30	29	34	+3.4	-11.8
Number of Final Payments	32	18	24	+77.8	+33.3
Total Beneficiaries	121	123	122	-1.6	-0.8
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,116	3,469	2,887	-10.2	+7.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,034	32,619	37,397	+22.7	+7.1
Weeks of Unemployment compensated	37,832	30,413	35,226	+24.4	+7.4
Total Benefits Paid	\$7,029,499	\$5,706,798	\$6,175,411	+23.2	+13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$185.81	\$187.64	\$175.31	-1.0	+6.0
Number of First Payments	2,012	1,873	1,657	+7.4	+21.4
Number of Final Payments	994	827	1,011	+20.2	-1.7
Total Beneficiaries	9,651	9,105	9,907	+6.0	-2.6

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Department's New Marketing Division

Our New Way Of Doing Business Better Serves Those In Business.

The Department of Employment Services has launched a marketing initiative aimed at making the Department's programs and services directly accessible to employers in the Washington metropolitan region.

The aggressive marketing program, which emphasizes a greater degree of service delivery, revolutionizes the way the Department has traditionally promoted its services in the region's everchanging business districts. The new approach, influenced by private industry marketing strategies, draws on the collective cooperation of every employee and office associated with the Department.

The concept designates trained marketing representatives to articulate and promote all of the Department's services across the board. In the past, various program components assumed the responsibility of promoting their individual services.

"We are not changing the way we do business for the sake of change. We see this new initiative as another step toward ensuring effective two-way communication with all elements of the private sector by bringing people to the Department and carrying the Department to the people," says its Director, F. Alexis H. Roberson, who designed the new program, and is guiding its implementation.

The 20-member marketing team operates out of the Office of Job Service and is comprised of career employees who have gained a broad knowledge of the Department by working in other capacities over the years.

Their practical knowledge, coupled with extensive marketing training, is a part of the

program's success formula. Armed with a keen understanding of the Department, its scope, and activities, the team's challenge is to encourage a greater number of employers to take "full advantage" of the Agency's services.

Private Industry Influence

The team members are expected to be successful. They have been drilled in the mechanics of product marketing by training officials from one of the nation's premier business information companies. Thus, the training design for the Department's marketing representatives emphasizes proven market research and targeting strategies utilized by the giants of marketing and advertising.

"This results-oriented approach will be useful in guiding our marketing efforts," says Mrs. Roberson. "The premise of corporate sector marketing is to move products. Our premise is to promote and sell our quality services," she proudly concludes.

Calling On Business

Leaving daily from their first-floor offices at the Department's headquarters, the marketing representatives will visit employers in person. Their goal will be twofold: first they will determine what services the Agency provides that would benefit their employer-customer; and on the other hand, they will survey the manpower needs of employers to determine additional ways the Agency can be of service.

Driving the Agency

The marketing representatives will be a driving force in the Agency. How?

Following a visit to their customers, the marketing representatives will contact the Departmental office most appropriate for providing the service needed by their customers.

By example, if the marketing representative finds that a business needs to fill a job vacancy, the request would be passed on to Local Office Operations and simultaneously listed in the Department's Job Bank for immediate action.

Additionally, matters related to compensation or assistance programs would be referred to those offices for immediate attention.

The marketing representative will be notified when the servicing office has satisfied the request. This allows for a check and balance and keeps the representative involved in the process from start to finish.

Government Representatives

Marketing representatives will also serve as their customer's link between other government

agencies. The representatives are prepared to accept a broad range of information from their customers to be passed on to key officials at other agencies and offices in District government. The goal of this aspect of the program is to establish the representative not only as the customers link to the Department of Employment Services, but as a knowledgeable resource within the government sector.

In short, the marketing initiative will expand and strengthen the Department's presence in the business community where there are jobs for people and where partnerships can be forged to assist in maintaining a thriving local economy. It will also serve as a resource base for the public and private sector as they meet new challenges on the Road to the Year 2000.

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services Include:

Job Bank

- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services

- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Temporary Placement Service

- Warehouse workers
- Drivers
- Furniture movers
- Housekeepers
- Laborers

Bonding Service

- Bonding available for qualified applicants. Call 639-1318 for additional information

Public Service Announcements

- Radio and TV job advertisement for hard-to-fill positions

Employer Services Center

- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information



Department of
Employment Services

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of August 1988 increased \$8.70. Average Weekly Hours rose 0.6 hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 5 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products Weekly Earnings increased \$15.82. Weekly Hours were up 0.8 hour as the Hourly Earnings rose 15 cents due to more business. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies showed a substantial increase due to overtime. Weekly Earnings increased \$15.16 with

weekly hours rising 1.1 hours. Hourly Earnings were up 6 cents.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products and Printing and Publishing had increases due to Overtime. The increases in Weekly Earnings were \$31.23 and \$13.22, respectively. In addition, Hourly Earnings rose 11 cents and 22 cents, respectively. Other Non-Durable Goods increase was due to a rise in the proportion of higher paid employees. The Weekly Earnings were up \$6.60 as Hourly Earnings rose 23 cents.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Washington Metropolitan Area August 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Weekly Earnings		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Total Manufacturing	442.91	434.21	413.61	39.3	38.7	38.8	11.27	11.22	10.66
Durable Goods	431.88	427.60	401.96	40.4	40.0	41.1	10.69	10.69	9.78
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	523.14	507.32	475.28	47.3	46.5	45.7	11.06	10.91	10.40
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	457.86	442.70	414.23	39.1	38.0	40.1	11.71	11.65	10.33
Other Durable Goods	409.05	409.66	370.17	40.3	40.4	40.5	10.51	10.14	9.14
Non-Durable Goods	452.38	439.24	423.68	38.5	37.8	37.1	11.75	11.62	11.42
Food & Kindred Products	461.96	430.73	455.79	41.1	38.7	37.7	11.24	11.13	12.09
Printing & Publishing	482.30	469.08	443.56	36.4	36.0	35.8	13.25	13.03	12.39
Other Non-Durable Goods	357.38	350.78	338.20	42.8	43.2	40.6	8.35	8.12	8.33
Total Production Workers	Aug. '88 42,800			July '88 40,800			Aug. '87 42,300		

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

Employers!

If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER and ask about:

Positive Recruitment

We will be happy to:

ADVERTISE YOUR VACANCIES throughout the Metropolitan Area

PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service POSITIVE RECRUITMENT. It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

Several major employers use our service for continuous recruitment. They visit our offices weekly to interview applicants for their job openings.

We're here to help YOU. Call the Employer Services Center at 639-1601, or 1602 and ask about POSITIVE RECRUITMENT. It works!

Department of Employment Services
 Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)
CALL 639-1661

On-The-Job Training Program
OJT
Call 639-2000 For More Information

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES**

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1/23/89



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1988

DECEMBER 1988

Seasonal Adjustment Drops D.C. Unemployment in September to 4.9%

Area Adds 66,700 New Jobs Over The Past 12 Months

Labor Force

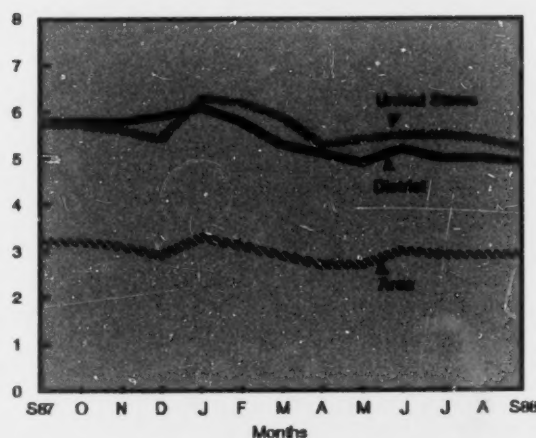
The District

Between August and September, the District's unemployment rate slipped below 5 percent, to 4.9 percent of the labor force. This monthly movement reflects an expected seasonal adjustment. During September, a large number of students and other summer workers withdrew from the labor force to pursue nonwork related activities. A total of 15,300 persons left the labor force, with 14,400 coming directly from the payrolls of local employers and 1,100 from the unemployment rolls. Most of the decline can be traced to the District Government and the wrap-up of the successful Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program.

Historically, the unemployment rate generally declines between August and September. Over the past 17 years, the August-September decrease has averaged two-tenths of a percentage point, so this year's decline is slightly less than

Unemployment Rates
September 1987 - September 1988

% of the labor force

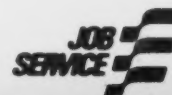


traditional. For the first nine months of this year, the unemployment rate in the District averaged 5.3 percent as compared to 6.3 percent for all of last year. Compared to January 1988, there are now 3,200 fewer District residents among the unemployed. Compared to September 1987, there are 2,700 fewer jobless and this year's rate

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Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

**The
Department
of
Employment
Services**

**Working
to
keep
Washington
working.**

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1988

DECEMBER 1988

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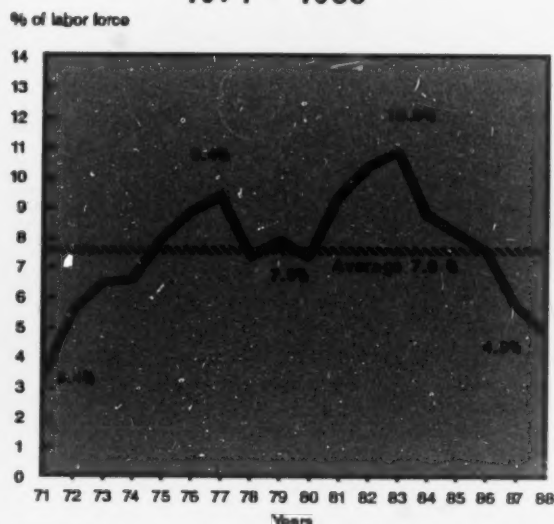
The Area Labor Summary is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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is nearly a full percentage point lower. Unemployment in the City continues its record low. The 4.9 percent in September represents the lowest unemployment rate since the 3.4 percent

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of September 1971 - 1988



registered 17 years ago in September 1971.

On the employment side of the ledger, there are 10,200 more District residents on payrolls this September than last September, an over-the-year increase of 3.3 percent. The September employment figure of 323,100 was the largest for the month since the recorded 326,800 employed in September 1973.

The national unadjusted unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in September, some three tenths of a percentage point above the District's.

The Area & Suburbs

A strong seasonal pattern in September was also evident in the suburbs and the Washington Area. In the suburbs, 17,000 seasonal workers withdrew from the labor force and, when combined with the 15,300 in the District, it brought the monthly decline in the Area's labor force to 30,900 workers. Like in the City, most of the reduction in the suburban and Area labor force came directly from employer payrolls. As a result of the withdrawal of workers from the labor force, there was only very modest declines in unemployment. The September unemployment rate in both the suburbs and the Area remained unchanged from August at 2.5 percent of the suburban labor force and 2.9 percent of the Area's. Unemployment rates of less than 3 percent are a statistical indicator of a tight labor

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Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Sept. a/ 1988	Aug. b/ 1988	Sept. b/ 1987
District of Columbia	4.9	5.0	5.8
Calvert County	3.8	4.6	3.7
Prince Georges County	3.8	3.7	3.5
Charles County	3.0	3.5	2.8
Frederick County	2.8	3.3	2.8
Montgomery County	2.7	2.7	2.4
Alexandria City	2.1	2.1	2.4
Stafford County	2.1	1.8	2.4
Manassas City	2.1	1.7	2.0
Prince William County	2.0	2.0	2.1
Arlington County	1.7	1.7	1.9
Fairfax County	1.7	1.7	1.9
Falls Church City	1.6	1.4	2.0
Loudoun County	1.5	1.5	1.8
Fairfax City	1.5	1.5	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.7	1.5

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
September 1988 ^{a/}**

	Sept. b/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1988	Sept. d/ 1987	Aug. d/ 1987	Net Change From	
					Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	339,700	355,000	332,100	348,800	-15,300	7,600
Total Employed	323,100	337,500	312,900	328,200	-14,400	10,200
Total Unemployed	16,500	17,600	19,200	20,500	-1,100	-2,700
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	4.9	5.0	5.8	5.9	-0.1	-0.9
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,883,800	1,900,800	1,790,900	1,797,500	-17,000	92,900
Total Employed	1,835,900	1,852,400	1,746,300	1,752,300	-16,500	89,600
Total Unemployed	48,000	48,200	44,600	45,200	-200	3,400
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	-0.1	0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,223,500	2,255,800	2,123,000	2,146,300	-32,300	100,500
Total Employed	2,159,000	2,189,900	2,059,200	2,080,500	-30,900	99,800
Total Unemployed	64,500	65,800	63,800	65,700	-1,300	700
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	—	-0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b Preliminary. c Revised.
d Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

supply, thus local employers may have difficulty in recruiting sufficient workers to meet the traditional holiday expansion this fall.

Over the year, however, the Washington Area's economy added nearly 100,000 new workers to its payrolls, 90 percent of whom were suburban residents. For the Area, the growth in new workers and employment have been just about offsetting, thus the Area's unemployment rate shows only a modest 0.1 percentage point decline. On the other hand, in the suburbs, unemployment over the year increased by 3,400 persons, but this increase was nearly offset by a 2,700-person decline in unemployment in the District. So in terms of absolute numbers, the pool of unemployed persons grew in the suburbs, while the District's pool of jobless shrank.

**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
September 1987 & September 1988
(percent)**

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
SEPTEMBER 1988			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	15.0	25.6
Suburbs	84.7	85.0	74.4
SEPTEMBER 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.6	15.2	20.1
Suburbs	84.4	84.8	69.9

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,498 in September 1988—down 1,917 claimants from August. In September, 52 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales and professional, technical and managerial workers comprised 28 percent each of the total claimants. Service workers ranked third accounting for 20 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.3 weeks for all claimants—up from 9.9 weeks in August. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 10.0 weeks to 10.3 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.8 weeks to 10.3 weeks. In September 1987, the average duration for males was 10.5 weeks and 10.0 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District declined by 13,600 between August and September. This anticipated seasonal loss reflects the scheduled termination of the summer youth employment program which resulted in a sizable loss in State and Local Government (13,900 jobs). The public sector declined by 5.5 percent as a seasonal loss was also registered in Federal Government (1,600 jobs).

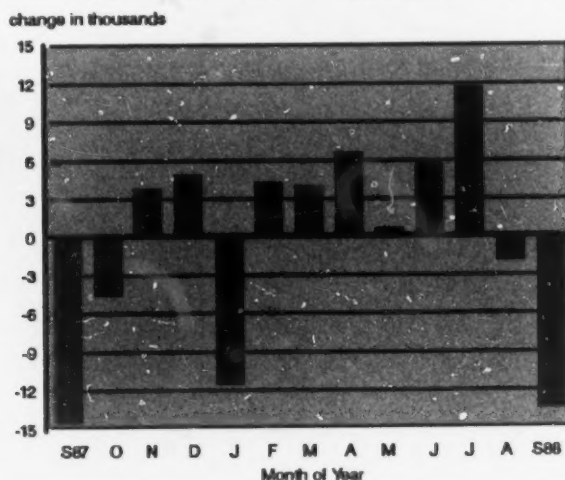
The private sector rose by 1,900 jobs with a seasonally induced gain in Services (2,700 jobs) attributable to the start of a new school year and a return to the presummer level of business travel as reflected in gains in All Other Services (1,600 jobs) and Hotels (1,100 jobs).

Over the year (September 1987 to September 1988), the number of District jobs increased 1.5 percent for a gain of 10,000 jobs. The private sector gained 12,800 for a 3.3 percent rate of growth. The primary growth contributor, Services, accounted for 95 percent of private

sector growth with a gain of 12,200 jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,800 jobs), All Other Services (2,500 jobs) and Legal Services (2,100 jobs). Growing at a rate of 3.2 percent, Health Services and Membership Organizations produced 1,100 and 1,000 jobs, respectively.

The public sector declined 1.0 percent as a reduction in Federal Government (2,900 jobs) was partially offset by a slight gain in State and Local Government (100 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
September 1987 - September 1988



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.3 percent for a gain of 4,000 jobs between August and September. The public sector was responsible for the growth with a seasonal gain of 11,400 jobs as growth of 12,200 jobs in State and Local Government was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (800 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 92 percent of the growth in State and Local Government, while the Virginia suburbs accounted for three-fourths of the Federal decline.

In the private sector, a loss of 7,400 jobs was concentrated primarily in Trade (3,200 jobs),

Continued on page 6